Yafa'i circles in the Hadhramaut. Some of the Seiyids of the Hadhramaut have an enigmatical way of speaking Arabic amongst themselves.

Currency.

The currency consists of rupees and Maria Theresa dollars. The exchange value of the latter depends on the price of silver, and in November 1934, when much of the information contained in this report was collected, the dollar was practically equivalent to a rupee. For this reason the two denominations were often used indifferently. By mid-May 1935, the rate was Rs.149 to $100 in Aden and Rs.150 to $100 in Mukalla.

Small change is almost entirely British Indian, though there are a few Mukalla pice, a little Javanese money, and some Italian lire from Somaliland. Indian notes circulate fairly freely in Mukalla. The copper coins are called *besa* and the other Indian change *shauli bauli*. Generally speaking, any known money will be exchanged. In the towns of the main Wadi many ancient coins pass for small change, and there are also a number of small coins struck by the Al Kaf family. Small change is given for dollars according to their relative value with rupees.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in Mukalla are as follows:—

1 Qofla.—The weight of 4 annas.
1 Waqia.—1 English ounce.
1 Ratl.—1 English pound.
1 Frasila.—20 lb. of fish or 32 lb. of shells.
1 Gubban.—25 lb. for gum.
1 Bahar.—10¾ Aden maunds or 300 English lb. of tobacco, or 360 lb. of dates, but dates from the interior 300 lb.
1 Qosra.—180 lb. of Basra dates. Trucial Oman dates are in packages of 70-80 lb. They are of an inferior quality.
1 Ma'bar.—A basket of 30-40 lb. of *Wazif* (dried *'aid* fish).

In Shibam the pound is of 12 ounces; 28 lb. equal 1 *frasila*. and 14 *frasilas* 8 lb. equal one *bahar*.

Measures of Length.

1 Banan—1 finger's breadth.
2 Shubrs—1 Dhirra.
2 Dhirras—1 Wara.
1 Wara—1 Yard.

Measures of Capacity.

As a general rule liquids are sold by weight; there is however a small measure used for oil called a *Baura*. Such a quantity is sold for one or two pice.

Calendar.

For official and sometimes for business purposes, when dealing with Europeans, the date is expressed A.D. as well as A.H., but

505 Agent, 'Abdulla Lalljee. These Lines call at both Mukalla and Shihr on the line Aden—Mukalla—Shihr—Mukalla—Aden. Apart from these two Lines the principal cargo traffic is taken by dhows. The normal number of dhows entering and leaving Mukalla a year is 300-400 which includes 70 or 80 big buggalows from Bombay. Dhows come from Gulf ports, Oman, Basra, Sur, Utubi, Kuweit, Hindi Kwati, Karachi, Bombay, Aden, Red Sea ports, Zanzibar, and the Somali coast, and leave for the same places. When there is much grain the number increases to 400 or 500.

A combined service of the Rotterdam Lloyd, Netherland M.V.S., and Blue Funnel Line provides eight calls a year each way on the line Suez—Singapore and Singapore—Suez. The ships call each way once a month except during the south-west monsoon when big ships cannot anchor. Ships of the Bombay—Persia line call on the route Calcutta—Bombay—Jedda about eight times each way except during the pilgrim season when they only call on the homeward voyage from Red Sea ports. The agent for both these services is 'Abdulla Lalljee.

During the last three years one Russian ship has called, and Italian ships call occasionally when the Bombay—Persia line ships cannot.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCE OF THE HADHRAMAUT.

Finance.

431 All finance is in the hands of the merchants. Seven lakhs of
439 rupees come from Java every month direct or via Aden. The
457 greater part of this is in drafts on Bombay which are sold in Mukalla for cash. Indian and the more important Arab merchants deal in them, and ordinarily charge no commission as the drafts form an easy and cheap method of remittance. If, however, money is scarce locally, about four annas per cent. of rupees is charged. Money goes out to Aden and Bombay and is remitted through the merchants, who write letters to their agents at those places to obtain drafts. Dollars move freely to the interior and, if the exchange is good, come from there. The caravans which take the goods to the interior bring the dollars back, and this, apart from honey, firewood, and fodder, is about all that is carried from the interior to Mukalla. The dollars are exported from Mukalla to Aden if the exchange is more favourable there, and on the other hand if there is a shortage of dollars in Mukalla, or if the dollar is cheaper in Aden than in Mukalla, they are brought in. Omani and other dhow traders bring goods and take out money in cash. When the Imam imposed a duty on dollars imported to the Yemen there was a flow of dollars from Mukalla to Shibam and thence along the caravan route to San'ā. Dollars in Mukalla are usually two pice or upwards more than in Aden,

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

436 439 457 but never less, though sometimes they are equal. Transfer of bullion is more common from Mukalla to Aden than from Aden to Mukalla.

Interest.

1152 426 Money can be had at 10 per cent. interest on mortgages, and a few of the big Arabs obtain their wealth from this source. Goods are sold on a period of one month's credit and a percentage is calculated on this basis. Sometimes when cultivators have been unable to sell their tobacco the merchants have to wait for their payment for two to six months, and charge four to eight annas per cent. on the goods, or one rupee on people who are unable to pay for a long time. In Shibam 5 per cent. interest is charged on borrowed money. Interest transactions are of course disguised in order to avoid the Quranic precepts against usury.

Foreign Trade.

439 The total value of the foreign trade (in merchandise) of the Hadhramaut in 1352 is estimated at over Rs.6,000,000. The chief exports are: tobacco, honey and fish products. The chief imports are: dates, flour, rice, goats and sheep, piece goods, simsim, jowari and kerosene.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	*Rate.*	*Value.* (1353 prices.)
Fish products: *Sermai* (split and salted fish) pieces.	10,000 to 15,000	$28 to 60 per 100	$2,800 to $4,200
Goats and sheep, Nos. ...	20,000 to 30,000	Rs. 6 or 7 each	Rs. 120,000.
Dates. Basra. *Qosra* ...	20,000 to 30,000	Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 6/8	Rs. 110,000
Oman, *Jerab* (six *frasilas*)	1,000	Rs. 6	Rs. 6,000
Flour, bags	10,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	French Rs. 10/4 Karachi Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11/-	Rs. 102,500
Rice, bags	75,000 to 85,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 11/-	Rs. 825,000
Building Poles (*boriles*), scores.	400 to 500	Rs. 7–25 a score according to quality.	*
Simsim, bags	15,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 60–67 a *bahar* of 570 lbs.	Rs. 900,000
Jowari, bags	70,000 to 80,000	Rs. 6–8·8	Rs. 420,000
Piece Goods Japanese bales	1,000	Rs. 130	Rs. 130,000
Others ...	Very few		
Kerosene, cases	26,000 to 30,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 6	Rs. 156,000
Petrol, cases	1,200 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 9	Rs. 10,800.
Tea, cases of 90 to 100 lb.	1,200 to 1,300 Mukalla & Shihr.	Up to Rs. 3 a lb.	Rs. 125,000
Coffee, bags of 5–10 *frasilas*	1,500	Jelal, Rs. 7 Majbura, Rs. 2–3	Rs. 30,000

* None imported in 1353.

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

pools built by the rich and progressive class of Seyyeds, whose many innovations have re-made the face of this ancient land of the Queen of Sheba.

The political frontiers of the Kathiri State describe a finger pointed downward from the Rub-al-Khali into the heart of Hadhramaut. They enclose an area of some six thousand square miles and a population of sixty thousand, a third of whom dwell in the city of Seiyun. The state's current average annual revenue runs close to $100,000.[1]

Early Kathiri history is obscure. Forebears of the present sultan once controlled all of Hadhramaut, but in the eighteenth century the al-Quaiti, an immigrant tribe of Yemeni origin, wrested control of the coastal region from their Kathiri overlords at Seiyun and gradually established hegemony over interior tribes until today the Quaiti State comprises nearly the whole of Hadhramaut. Until the "Peace of Ingrams," [2] modern Kathiri history was dominated by constant and costly warfare between Seiyun and the parvenu Quaiti power at Mukalla.

The present Kathiri ruler, His Highness Sultan Husayn Ali Ibn Mansur, succeeded to the throne on May 22, 1950, and was one of the five Aden chiefs selected to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.[3] It is through Sultan Husayn's generous and patient correspondence that much of this statistical information concerning his far-off land has been gathered.

Political organization in the Kathiri State is patterned closely after administrative machinery in Malaya.[4] Executive authority is vested in the sultan assisted by a Council of State of which the ruler is president and the British Resident an ex-officio member. The Council's remaining members include: the Kathiri State Secretary (*Wazir*) and heads of the departments of the Treasury, Customs, Education and Judiciary, in addition to four un-

[1] In 1951 the East African shilling, worth about $0.14, replaced the Indian rupee as legal tender in the Protectorate.

[2] William Harold Ingrams, last of the old-style empire-builders, did much to pacify and organize modern Hadhramaut in the years 1934–44. He was the first Resident Adviser to the states of Hadhramaut and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. To him, Hadhramis have given the name, "Peace-maker of the Desert."

[3] Others invited: the sultans of Mukalla, Lahej, Shuqra and the Amir of Dhala, the latter three, prominent chiefs of the Western Aden Protectorate.

[4] Ingrams visited Singapore in 1940 to study the operation of local governments in the Malay States for ways of stepping-up efficiency in native rule in the Hadhramaut.

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

official members serving as consultative representatives of the "popular will."

Senior state servants include: a Chief Medical Officer, who exercises control over the Government Hospital at Seiyun, as well as the al-Kaf Charity Hospital at Terim, and government dispensaries elsewhere in the state; a Passport Officer, charged with regulating the sizable flow of traffic in and out of the state, especially during the yearly Mecca pilgrimage; a Postmaster; Chief Accountant and Wireless and Telegraph Officer. Town Councils provide the benefits of local government in Seiyun, Terim, Hauta and fourteen other municipalities and villages throughout the state. District Commissioners administer the two chief provinces, Terim and Hauta.

The Kathiri government provides well organized public services consisting of a civil police, in addition to the Kathiri Armed Constabulary, free medical attention and a network of educational facilities embracing the Secondary School for Boys at Seiyun, the al-Kaf School for Girls at Terim and eleven lesser primary institutions with a total enrollment of three thousand. The state engages the services of a staff of forty-five teachers. Several students have studied in Syria, Egypt and Iraq through scholarships provided by the Kathiri government.

In addition to efficient internal control, the sultan lays claim, as well, to many symbols of outward sovereignty, such as the state's own postage stamps[5] and coinage,[6] a coat-of-arms, national flag and, choicest of all, a gun salute.[7]

A more sober assessment of his "independence," however, appears in the provisions of the 1918 and 1939 treaty engagements[8] entered into between the sultan's predecessors and the British government, whereby the Kathiri State is defined as being in *subordinate* political relationship with Britian in a manner simi-

[5] These issues, beautifully engraved, appeared in 1942 and 1946.

[6] In 1897 coins were ordered struck at the mint in Birmingham, England, by Al-Kaf & Co., of Singapore, for the use of their Hadhrami kinsmen in Terim.

[7] Nine guns. Only two Aden chiefs are entitled to more, Lahej and Mukalla, who are honored by eleven salvos fired from British batteries whenever these chiefs enter or leave the territory of Aden Colony.

[8] The Anglo-Kathiri treaty engagement of 1918 was merely an extension of the terms of a previous Anglo-Quaiti treaty to those parts of the Hadhramaut interior controlled by the Kathiri sultan. By terms of the Anglo-Kathiri agreement the Kathiri State was placed under British protectorate. The 1939 Adviser Agreement provided for the appointment of a British Resident Adviser to the court of the Kathiri sultan.

6: Hamilton G-5 (no date) 1943 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

in those tribes where the rule of public opinion under a figurehead, who nevertheless can influence that opinion, approaches so much to a child's picture of our own. That problem I leave to the administrators.

Confederations under hereditary Chiefs in the Protectorate are in all cases in process of disintegration. It is, as one might expect, most marked on the borders of the confederations. As an instance, the tribes of Dathina belong properly to the 'Aulaqi Confederation. So do the Thula' tribes. We find, however, that to-day the 'Aulaqi Sultan of Nisab, who should be the head of the Upper Confederation of tribes, is reluctant to claim his headship over Dathina, and because of his reluctance the Thula' tribes, led by the Shamsi, have defied the authority of the Sultan and have closed the important road through their country to try and force the Sultan to assert himself. Land ownership in Dathina is almost more complicated than in most places in the Protectorate.

As a general rule a man may sell his land within the tribe. To sell land outside the tribe, the general consent of the whole tribe is necessary. It is particularly on tribal borders that one finds the land in the possession of Raya, non-tribesman class, peasant farmers, who work the land for wages. Where these farm land for a saint their position is fairly protected, but where their land lies on a disputed boundary and is the property of one of the disputants, their position is uncomfortable in the extreme. They are frequently pressed both by bribes and threats to affirm and change their landlord, and their position is the cause of endless argument and feud. As an instance, the land in Wadi Tuwana belongs to the Seyyids of Jebel Dhubiyat, who pay certain taxes for the overlordship of the Jebel to the Amir of Dhala'. The Seyyids have also a treaty with the Qateibi tribe to protect their lands in Tuwana, and the Qateibis dispute the right of the Amir to take any taxes at all from the Seyyids, who, they declare, should be tax free because of their holiness. If the Amir sends troops or envoys to Tuwana the Qateibis at once move there also, and a strained situation results. It results on the only motor-track between Aden and Dhala', which is used by the Amir and not by the Qateibis, who also thrive on strained situations, while the Amir does not. As a consequence, the Raya of Tuwana are practically independent and all tribal boundaries in the area are permanently in dispute. This situation is fairly typical of all inter-tribal boundaries in the territory, while in some parts these may be complicated by water problems as well. In the absence of courts which can uphold their judgments, I can see only a continued disintegration of the confederations from their borders towards their centres.

I do not favour the flashlight anthropological view whereby a people is shown at one moment of time and no trouble is taken to find out how they have reached their present stage of civilization or whether they are on the up or down grade. It is clear that these confederations are on the down grade and have been so for many centuries, ever since the kingdoms broke up, which in itself was doubtless a slow process. A main contributory cause of their disintegration is the blood fued, and there is little doubt that the grave social condition which has been reached in much of the territory comes from the uncheckable expansion of these feuds due to

182 628 411 436 [792] 182 671 576 183 the flood of precision rifles which has entered the territory in the last quarter of a century. In particular, the introduction of the cheap Le Gras carbine, selling at the price of four goats, wrought untold harm. Ease of killing and the extreme danger in which most of the people now live has resulted in the breaking down of tribal custom. In a certain blood feud within the tribe of Ma'an killing by treachery became the rule some years ago on both sides of the feud. Men were killed, in direct contravention of tribal custom, when they were being escorted by the killers and by Seyyids or holy men. The breaking of tribal custom may seem a small thing to those who have not made a study of tribal life. To assess the gravity of its breach one must enquire into its purpose.

Tribal custom is a code of life and behaviour. It lays down modes of greeting, which are stereotyped verbal approaches to understanding and friendship. It lays down laws for eating and drinking and for all the functions of life. It ensures honesty in public dealing and in private relationships. It gives rules of procedure for tribal conferences, for the entertainment of visitors and the protection of fugitives, the poor and the weak. In a primitive community it is the cement with which the community is bound together. When individuals can break tribal custom without punishment the last security for the community has gone and chaos is only a matter of time. When the breach occurs in the very centre of a confederation, as it has in Ma'an, the final disintegration of the confederation as a social unit cannot be far ahead. The confederations will break naturally into warring tribes, as has happened in Dathina. The disintegration of the tribes would follow were the feuds to remain unchecked.

182 693 728 671 [625] I have covered in the main the social organization of the tribes into their confederations and have shown the course which these confederations are following, a process of disintegration which began, no doubt, in about the third century of our era. In those districts under the rule of Suzerains social collapse has been halted by autocratic rule. This rule enforces peace by stopping the feuds and by supporting Sharia' courts, whose judgments, though often unfair, are at least upheld by the autocrat's police forces. Such tribes are, moreover, simple to deal with, as the government is vested in one man with an educated point of view. Whether or not the autocrat is essential for progress towards self-rule is a controversial matter into which it is not my province to enter.

[643] 000 In reply to a question as to whether the kings were killed off when they reached old age, Major Hamilton said no; they had reached a stage when nobody was sacrificed for them. In Uganda the King, when he was crowned, held a spear in his hand and two men stood with him, one the Prime Minister and the other a low-class individual. The King touched the Prime Minister with the spear, and the Prime Minister touched the other man with the spear. Before Stanley's advent, the King pricked the Prime Minister with the spear and then turned round and killed the other man. That was the sacrifice in place of himself or his father or whoever came before. As far as was known, by 700 B.C. there was no more sacrifice of kings in the Yamen, but there must have been before then.

pasture lies beyond a certain point; or at noonday halts the camels become "temporarily lost."

Moonlit nights are considered most desirable for travel. Camels are grazed wherever pasture is most abundant, regardless of the time of day—the heat may be intense—or the progress of the journey. This would not be necessary if small quantities of fodder, such as millet and hay, were carried. This practice, however, is not popular, owing either to custom or to what may be considered unwarranted expense, despite the fact that the animals could be maintained in superior condition and at the same time be worked harder to a degree that would more than offset the cost of purchased fodder.

On the march camelmen provide for their own maintenance with small amounts of dates, bread, coffee, and tea, which add little to the burden a caravan can transport. Therefore, provided the equipment of a traveling group is not too cumbersome and the personnel not too large, the unit can maintain itself on the march four or five weeks without replenishing supplies. Speed of travel will be governed by local grazing, water supply, and terrain, the condition of the camels, and the "temperament" of the caravan leader—an unknown usually capable of "adjustment."

In the caravans of those not strictly limited in resources, the donkey is invariably included because it is comparatively easy to ride and a more comfortable mount than a camel. Camels can be hired for 1.00 to 1.25 Maria Theresa dollars (the standard currency in the interior) a day and donkeys for about 1.00 dollar.

Bedouin "Warfare"

It is common knowledge that caravans have been both successfully and unsuccessfully raided; but just what tactics the Bedouins employ on such occasions is somewhat of a mystery. At 4.00 a. m. one day a small party was plodding silently through bushes and mist along a broad wadi bottom leading to the sea. Through a knowledge of the prevailing wind as revealed by ripple marks in the sand, the leader cautiously picked his way and at length found a faint trail incised in the bank. About 10.00 a. m. the caravan came to rest in the spotted shade of a leafless camel's-thorn for the customary noontime forage; and while the camels fed on the sharp, crunchy thorns, the Bedouins reclined on the sand in the meager shade of the dry branches.

Without apparent warning the whole camp was suddenly alive, for downwind had come a faint call, which one man had been alert enough to catch. The sharp-eyed Bedouins soon discovered two minute figures on the crest of a distant dune overlooking the caravan route ahead; and it was at once recalled that this route followed a tribal boundary between two groups now rumored to be unfriendly. The

19: Serjeant U-4 (no date 1949 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

this reduction should be made, issued a decree (taḳrīr) defining the wages of the various categories of people engaged in building. The workmen still refused to accept the revised wages, and some left Tarīm and went to the independent Ḥawṭah of Thibī, outside it and beyond Kathīrī jurisdiction. Some however stayed in Tarīm, but worked at collecting firewood, and refused to undertake building. A *modus vivendi* was established through the good offices of Saiyid Bū Bakr al-Kāf, but whereas, before, the wage of the builders had been two three Āl Kāf ḍarībahs per day, which the wealthy had attempted to reduce to one ḍarībah only, after the dispute all the workmen received three ḍarībahs [10].

To revert to the sacrifice on the sās, I noticed in the fine archaeological site of the town known as Am-'Ādīyah [11] that on some buildings an inscription was located at the *corner* of the sās which was constructed of the typical lozenge-backed Himyarite hewn stone, and that it stood about three feet from the ground. Possibly therefore it was sometimes a custom to place inscriptions in the sās about the place of the sacrifice; they could not be placed higher as the wall above this point is of adobe. These particular Am-'Ādīyah inscriptions are very weather-beaten, and to the best of my knowledge no attempt has been made to copy them.

An interesting feature of Ḥaḍramī building is the shape of the columns, generally carved from 'ilb wood, which strikes one immediately as descended from an ancient tradition. In the Ḥawṭah of Thibī near Tarīm, I first saw the curious capital sketched (fig. C.) from below, with its little round pendants underneath the rectangular blocks. Later I realised that this was a very stylized type of capital, derived from a prototype somewhat resembling the examples in figs. A & B., sketched in my field-book at 'Azzān and

[10] Reproductions of the ḍarībah in J. A. S. Bucknill, *A note on some coins struck for use in Tarim, Southern Arabia, Journ. of the Malay of the Royal Asiatic Society* (Singapore, 1925), III, 1. It is the coin which has the number 16 written on it. There were about five to six ḍarībahs to the riyāl (kirš franzāwī).

[11] For notes on this town see S. Pirowne, *'Im'adiya and Beihan, Aden, Antiquity* (London), xiii (1939), p. 50. The author confuses the name امادية with عمادية, but it is really the South Arabian article Am = Al, followed by the word 'Ādīyah. It is therefore « the 'Ādite city » which means little more really than « the ancient city ». I visited it in 1941.

there
was also no large supply of fodder; we could only buy thirty bundles of dried *dhura* stalks, which cost us one *riyāl*. The *riyāl* seemed to be the only coin in use; for a half *riyāl* one could buy nothing. Our help was asked for a sick camel which, we were told, had been bitten by a snake. The local camel doctor had smeared the animal with a black salve and had cut off half of its ears. A sick man, who was obviously suffering from elephantiasis, told us that he had been hissed at by a snake. With regret we had to explain that we travelled without our medicine-chest and were unprovided with means for helping against the dangerous snakes of the country.

3. ʿRĒDET ED-DEYYIN.

We went on our way very soon, in the hope of reaching er-Rēda, the central point of the settlements of the Deyyin Bedouins, that evening. There lives the chief whose acquaintance we had made at Bā Ṣurra's castle. It was long after sundown when we approached Shēkh ʿUthmān's village, Nedjēdēn. We stumbled on through the darkness, following the camels, till we came to cultivated land with a few dried-up *nibq* trees dotted about here and there. The village showed no sign of a friendly, inviting light; the fortress-like houses resembled nothing but black cubes. Directly the watch-dogs heard us they proceeded to attack us, barking furiously, and this noise roused life in the houses: first there were questioning voices and then a few lights. We kept the dogs at bay with stones and, aided by information proceeding from the closed houses, found our way to Shēkh ʿUthmān's dwelling, which was a miserable-looking, low building with nothing attractive about it. We awakened the inhabitants by our shouts and, with distrustful aversion, they admitted us to a large room with an earthen floor where we sat down on our travelling rugs. Our hopes of a speedy sleep after this very tiring day

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

Chapter 5 : Currency and Banking

436 In the Protectorate, as a whole, rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the average rate of exchange during the year being about Rs. 2.2.0 to the M.T. dollar.

Chapter 6 : Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1948 were as follows:

(A) IMPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Wheat	1,732 bags	3,373 cwt.	87,690
2.	Millet, Yemani	7,478 attals	18,975 „	4,07,960
3.	„ other sorts	29,737 bags	57,245 „	13,16,630
4.	Maize	5,515 „	10,896 „	1,79,780
5.	Flour, wheat	6,760 „	9,489 „	3,13,130
6.	Rice, all sorts	12,280 „	20,595 „	11,32,720
7.	Dates, Basrah	11,452 baskets	17,178 „	2,63,390
8.	„ other sorts	72 jerabs	96 „	1,920
9.	Sugar, refined	8,058 bags	15,530 „	7,45,460
10.	Sim Sim	5,881 „	10,220 „	4,59,900
11.	Tea, black	—	82,305 lb.	2,36,620
12.	Coffee	—	2,795 cwt.	1,28,630
13.	Sheep and goats	4,289 heads	—	98,640
14.	Ghee (butter clarified)	5,458 tins	1,827 „	3,07,010
15.	Oil, Sim Sim and Coconut	10,205 „	3,417 „	5,74,030
16.	Kerosene and Petrol	47,930 „	191,710 gln.	2,87,580
17.	Spices and Condiments	—	—	12,27,100
18.	Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings	—	483,504 yds.	6,64,810
19.	Cotton piece-goods, other sorts	—	—	5,00,180
20.	Cotton twist	—	1,009 cwt.	3,39,150
21.	Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	81,730
22.	Wood and timber	—	—	61,120
23.	Miscellaneous	—	—	34,68,190
			TOTAL	12,88,3370

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 652 In the Protectorate rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used. The devaluation of the rupee caused a sudden rise of the M.T. dollar to Rs. 2/8/0 followed by a slower rise, which is still going on. At the end of 1950 it had risen to just over Rs. 3.

453 There are no banks in the Protectorate.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden.

Principal imports and exports which passed through the Mukalla Customs for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1950 were as follows:

IMPORTS

	Quantity		*Value* Rs.
Wheat	cwt.	5,296	1,37,700
Millet, Yemeni	„	2,393	47,860
„ other sorts	„	80,933	1,74,060
Maize	„	9,101	1,45,620
Flour, wheat	„	21,250	6,80,000
Rice, all sorts	„	62,051	29,78,450
Other Grains	„	3,154	1,26,160
Dates, Busrah	„	31,290	58,40,800
„ other sorts	„	3,245	64,900
Sugar, refined	„	20,732	10,36,600
„ other sorts	„	1,505	97,830
Joggery—Mollasses	„	3,272	1,30,880
Sim Sim	„	7,670	10,73,800
Tea	lb.	125,547	3,76,640
Coffee	cwt.	5,131	2,46,340
Sheep and Goats			1,91,350
Ghee (clarified butter) ..	cwt.	2,438	4,87,600
Oil, all sorts	„	5,185	6,22,200
Kerosene and Petrol	gal.	286,764	4,30,150
Spices			9,14,800
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey Sheetings	yards	548,169	5,48,170
Cotton pce./goods, other sorts			6,99,270
Cotton twist			1,49,400
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..			2,63,340
Wool and Timber			1,88,510
Miscellaneous			39,05,550
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..			Rs. 1,78,67,260

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

652

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	31,892	38,227
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	27,872	33,555
Subsidies to Local Forces	8,658	11,357
Education	4,767	5,326
Health	6,721	*
Agriculture	—	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	501	671
Famine Relief	183	246
Information Services	—	188
	80,594	89,620

* The Health Services are now common to both Protectorates and are shown under Western Aden Protectorate.

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorates which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1951–52		1952–53	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
Western Protectorate :	£	£	£	£
Fadhli	54,660	40,228	43,090	47,709
Lower Yafa'i	24,995	9,670	18,562	20,703
Dathina	7,369	8,630	10,663	8,795
Lower Aulaqi	3,604	2,933	4,836	4,141
Amiri	8,788	6,574	8,334	9,275
Audhali	13,210	11,827	17,505	13,129
Upper Aulaqi (Sheikhdom)	749	572	7,117	7,026
Subeihi	3,651	2,098	2,324	2,967
Eastern Protectorate :				
Qu'aiti	286,941	220,587	245,824	244,547
Kathiri	39,240	28,186	30,810	32,126
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bin Ali)	11,375	10,213	9,235	11,031

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

836

In the Protectorate East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency.

There are no banks.

453

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

to the growth of the coffee bush. Food-stuffs are imported from India and from the African coast, as well as from the interior of Arabia. Sheep and goats are shipped weekly in large numbers from Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeila; while oxen, fodder, vegetables, and fuel come in mostly by caravan from Lahej and the surrounding country. Ostrich feathers reach Aden from the Somali and Danakil country; mother-of-pearl shells from the Persian Gulf and Red Sea fisheries; ivory from Somaliland and Abyssinia. 439

Currency

Aden Town, as a part of the British Indian Administration, has a rupee currency, and since January 1898 the sterling value of the rupee has been nearly steady at 1*s.* 4*d.* or thereabouts, and the British sovereign is legal tender at about 15 rupees. The other coins in use are as follows:— 436

Gold.	Napoleon Turkish pound of 100 piastres Turkish dollar of 25 piastres	value varying with the rate of exchange.
Silver.	Maria Theresa dollar Spanish Theresa dollar Netherlands Theresa dollar French 5-franc piece	value varying with the rate of exchange.

The smaller silver coins of foreign countries have no fixed value, and are taken at about their nominal value in Indian currency.

The favourite coin in use in this part of Arabia is the Maria Theresa dollar (*riyāl*), the value of which is affected by the local demand.

The value of all gold and silver coins other than the above is fixed by the bullion merchants, in accordance with information received by telegraph from Bombay. In default of advices from Bombay, foreign coins are sold by weight and touch.

Exchange. The rate of exchange on Europe is regulated in Aden by advices from Bombay.

The above information regarding currency applies in the main to the Aden Settlement and its vicinity. For the remoter parts of the interior little information is available; but it appears that the Maria Theresa dollar is current almost everywhere, and the Indian four-anna piece, locally called a *baula*, has come to be the standard unit of division. For the Hadhramaut currency see p. 228.

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

Currency

436 The coins in use, according to Van den Berg, are :

Copper.	Rub' Khamsīyah	= ±0·005 florin.
„	Khamsīyah	= ±0·02 „
Silver.	Haraf	= 8 Khamsīyah.
„	Oqīyah	= 2 Haraf.
„	Qarsh	= 7½ Oqīyah.
Gold.	None.	

There is also a coin, current in some districts, called Buqshah, worth ⅛ Khamsīyah ; and a copper coin, current only at Shiheir, the Diwani, worth ⅛ Khamsīyah.

The five-franc piece, in place of the Qarsh, is popularly current all over the Hadhramaut, and the 10-cent pieces of the Dutch East Indies are largely in use.

435 556 Money has a high purchasing power in the Hadhramaut, or, in other words, everything of native production is incredibly cheap ; the only dear articles are horses and arms. There are no great fortunes in the Hadhramaut, with the exception of that of the Jemadar of Shiheir ; his resources may be placed at several millions of florins, invested mostly, however, in India. The Sultan of Seyyūn possesses a fortune of some hundreds of thousands, mainly property in the country, and there are some few individuals with fortunes nearing 100,000 florins. Amongst the Bedouins money is rare.

Weights and Measures

804 The weights are as follows :

Qaflah	= ±	2½ grammes.
Oqīyah	=	10 Qaflah.
Rotl	=	12 Oqīyah (16 Oqīyah at Makalla and Shiheir).
Raf'ah	=	12 Rotl.
Farāsilah	=	2 Raf'ah.
Bahār	=	12½ Farāsilah.
Jābir	=	2 Bahār.

The measures of length are :

Shibr	= ±	16 centimetres.
Dhrā'	=	3 Shibr.
Sāqit	=	5 Dhrā'.
Farsakh	=	80 Sāqit.